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Annual Report of the General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee

For the Sixth Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1910.

PREFACE

At the beginning of its sixth fiscal year the trustees of the National Child Labor Committee decided to concentrate attention for the year upon the study of three or four forms of industry in which the abuse of child labor had thus far escaped any adequate regulation. Among these were the glass industry, the night messenger service and the canning of fruit and vegetables.

Beyond these immediate demands such other work should be continued as the resources of the Committee might warrant. Accordingly, the general report for the year is prefaced by a brief narrative of what has been accomplished in relation to these industries.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

The states in which glass manufacturing is prominent are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and New York. New York, Ohio and Illinois have laws forbidding labor at night of children under sixteen. Bills seeking such prohibition had been proposed in Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and urged by this Committee. In New Jersey with its annual session five successive attempts had been made without success. The glass manufacturers and their workmen had opposed us on the ground that the industry could not live except by the night labor of these children. New Jersey was the only state of this group having a legislative session in 1910. It was important, therefore, to add New Jersey to Illinois, New York and Ohio, where the industry has been successfully conducted for eight years without child labor at night, to facilitate the 1911 campaign in Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Accordingly we organized the forces of the New Jersey Committee, sent investigators again through the glass factories, received evidence that employment of children was steadily decreasing in importance on account of improved machinery and methods, and obtained pledges from officials of the glass blowers' union that their members would not oppose our measure this year. A lively campaign of publicity was conducted, enlisting teachers, physicians, women's clubs, churches and the public press; and in spite of the fact that the bill was in the hands of an unfriendly senate committee, we secured the enactment of a measure fixing fifteen years as the age limit at night and providing that on July 1, 1911, it shall advance to sixteen years. The bill passed without opposition in either house.

In further preparation for the work in Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia next winter, we have an investigator among the glass factories in Ohio and Illinois studying the exact effects of the law. By December 1st he will have visited every factory in the two states and will be able to prove, we believe, that the prohibition of night work under sixteen has not seriously interrupted manufacture, and that it is a positive benefit to the morals, wage standards and general good of the various communities.

NIGHT MESSENGER SERVICE

We have conducted two investigations of child labor in the night messenger service, and have published reports of the demoralizing effects of the necessary association with the most vicious elements in our large cities. The first investigation covered thirty cities in nine states and involved thirty-three separate messenger companies. The evidence gathered was placed in the hands of state committees in New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia. A summary of the report was also submitted to the general managers of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies, who were asked to co-operate in the prohibition of all minors in the night messenger service. A number of conferences were held, at which these officers expressed surprise at the evidence gathered and offered to favor an eighteen-year limit for night work. They declined to go beyond this. However, they did not oppose the legislation sought in New York or Massachusetts, but did offer opposition in Ohio and Kentucky. The following legislation was secured:

NIGHT MESSENGER LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK, OHIO, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

New York. Twenty-one year age limit between 10 P. M. and 5 A. M., cities of first and second class.

Ohio. Eighteen-year age limit between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Maryland. Sixteen-year age limit at night and prohibition of sending minors to houses of ill repute.

Virginia. Law prohibiting sending minors under seventeen to immoral resorts.

In New Jersey and Massachusetts bills were introduced similar to that in New York. In New Jersey the bill was not pressed; in Massachusetts after an important hearing the bill died in committee.

In Kentucky it was deemed unwise to disturb the present statute.

GEORGIA

A second investigation was made in July, August and September, covering eighteen cities in six states not included in the first investigation. This resulted in a law in Georgia fixing a sixteen-year age limit. In Louisiana the evidence was filed with the state committee for future use, and in Kentucky was added to the former report and the committee introduced a city ordinance in Louisville excluding all minors from the night service. The

ordinance has passed the lower house of the City Council, has the endorsement of the Mayor and is pending before the Board of Aldermen.

In Indiana the evidence is in the hands of Mr. Clopper and will be used next winter before the legislature.

THE CANNERS

This committee disclaims any present intention of attempting to regulate child labor in the ordinary forms of agriculture beyond what can be accomplished through good school laws. Our investigations have been confined to the tobacco industry in Kentucky, the fruit and truck gardens of Delaware and New Jersey, and the canneries of Delaware, Maryland and New York. Evidence is also being collected by correspondence concerning seafood industries along our coasts, the beet-sugar industry, and the canning industries in states not yet visited.

INVESTIGATION IN KENTUCKY AND DELAWARE

The tobacco investigation in Kentucky helped secure a better administration of the child labor law by school superintendents, by proving that in rural communities the problem is chiefly educational. In Delaware the pastor of a leading church collected \$200 and deposited with us to help defray the expense of a study of child labor both in cities and in rural communities. An investigation was conducted, a state committee formed, the report submitted to this Committee and a strong bill is being drafted for next legislative session.

New York

In New York we co-operated with the state committee by assigning one of our investigators for nearly two months to a study of child labor in the canneries. A report of this work is filed with the New York Committee and will be used in seeking legislation next winter. The canners' association made an unsuccessful attempt last winter to secure a law granting them still further exemption, and this summer solicited the co-operation of the State Federation of Labor. To defeat this plan the New York Committee secured a hearing at the Niagara Falls Conference of the Federation of Labor on September 21, where we were able not only to prevent the introduction of the canners' resolution, but to secure the hearty endorsment of our own.

GENERAL REPORT.

I. LEGISLATION:

States in which legislatures were in session during the fiscal year 1909-10 are: Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.

Work was done in all these states either directly or through local agencies, excepting in Mississippi, where it was considered unwise to disturb a law so recently enacted. The results secured are:

In New York, laws forbidding employment of any person under twentyone years of age as a night messenger (after 10 P. M. and before 5 A. M.) in
cities of first and second class; forbidding employment of children under
sixteen in bowling alleys or as ushers, checkers, etc., in places of amusement after 7 P. M.; adding several occupations to the dangerous trades law;
making violation of the newsboy law a misdemeanor; revising adult delinquency law; providing that the Bureau of Immigration shall report names
and ages of foreign children arriving at Ellis Island to the school authorities of their destination.

In Massachusetts, four important changes in the child labor and compulsory education laws: medical inspection as a precedent to issuance of working papers to children between fourteen and sixteen years; prohibition of employment under eighteen in occupations declared dangerous or injurious by State Board of Health; adult delinquency provision which penalizes parents who knowingly permit children under eighteen to work in street trades in violation of license regulations, or any other person who knowingly furnishes such children with articles for sale; penalty upon any person conniving in perjury of a birth certificate. An effort was made by theatrical managers to exempt children on the stage from general provisions of child labor law. A spirited controversy, in which a carefully prepared report was presented by the New England Secretary, resulted in the defeat of the measure.

In New Jersey, law forbidding night work under fifteen years, to advance July 1, 1911, to sixteen years.

In Rhode Island, laws requiring English educational qualifications of applicants for working papers and reducing hours of labor for minors in department stores.

In Ohio, law providing that no minor under eighteen shall be employed as a night messenger between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. Also revolutionary revision in certificate feature of child labor law. Age and school certificates shall be issued by school authorities; shall certify that child has attended school for full previous school year, and has passed satisfactory fifth grade test; that children from outside the state working in Ohio shall be subject to same restrictions that apply to native children and that adequate documentary proof of child's age shall be furnished. Most important, it provides that certificates shall not be issued without written pledge of employer to employ child legally, also his written agreement to return certificate to school authority within two days of child's leaving his service, stating reason for such withdrawal or dismissal. This important point is designed to end the issuance of a general employment certificate which a child takes and goes forth hunting a job. Under this law the certificate will be issued for a specific occupation and will not be good elsewhere.

In Kentucky, law to more adequately guard issuance of employment certificates by superintendent of schools and extending provisions to cover messenger service as well as factory and shop work.

In Maryland, laws forbidding employment of messenger boys at night under sixteen and adding penalty to ten-hour law already in existence. Bill to raise age limit to fourteen died in committee. In Virginia, law prohibiting sending minors under seventeen years to immoral resorts, also one giving additional powers to Commissioner of Labor to enforce law and appointing two factory inspectors. Manufacturers' attempt to repeal the ten hour day was defeated.

In Georgia, law regulating employment of messenger boys, fixing age limit at fourteen for day work and sixteen for night work. Two bills failed of passage: a bill shortening the hours from sixty-six to sixty per week, and a compulsory education bill.

In Louisiana, a bill introduced by theatrical managers to permit children under fourteen to be employed on the stage was defeated.

In South Carolina, failed to pass: Bills to raise age limit to fourteen years; to require birth registration; to prevent night work of children and to strike out provision of present law exempting children of dependent parents.

II. INVESTIGATION:

The principal investigations conducted during the year have related to night messenger service and other street trades; the glass industry; canneries and vegetable gardens, and textile mills. Our secretaries and agents have devoted in the aggregate to:

Night messenger service and street trades13	mos.
Truck-gardens and canneries 6	mos.
Glass factories 4	mos.
Textile mills 3	mos.
General (work in localities having a variety of industries)31	mos.
-	

57 mos.

Geographically these investigations have been chiefly as follows:

Textile industries............Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont,
North and South Carolina.

Hook Worm.—In August Dr. McKelway accompanied your secretary through two mountain sections of North Carolina to study conditions of the so-called "poor whites," whose only refuge is said to be the cotton mill. The trip by carriage, in saddle and on foot, took us over seventy-five miles of mountain roads, but was too brief to furnish basis for a public report. We visited mountain homes in counties considered the most backward, and

went through the sections pointed out to us as most likely to show adverse conditions. Our impression was that while there are many cases of poverty, ignorance and immorality, as in other remote parts of the country, the region is not peculiar, nor the conditions depressing. The rapid development in morals, education and prosperity is everywhere evident. If thousands of children in the Southern mountains were beyond the reach of civilization a decade ago, it is not true to-day. The children we saw are apparently more rugged and healthy than those seen emerging from cotton mills in any village we visited. Our imperfect study furnishes at least foundation for belief that the rural communities are not hopeless, that the farms need not be abandoned, and that the cotton mill is not the only refuge of the mountain child. We believe a thorough examination will prove the unfairness of those invidious comparisons by which cotton manufacturers have equipped themselves with humanitarian reasons for continuing to employ little children.

The committee at present employs five persons engaged in field investigation and in advising and directing the investigation of state committees and local agencies. In addition, at least one-half the time of the Secretaries and of the Special Agent for the South is spent in gathering first-hand information in the field.

III. DISTRICT AND STATE ORGANIZATION:

New York.—On October 27, 1909, the proposition was submitted to this board that an appropriation should be made toward the support of the New York Child Labor Committee on condition that they engage a traveling agent to strengthen organization in other cities of the state. On June 7, 1910, the New York Committee engaged Mr. Zenas Potter, who has already proven a valuable assistant to Mr. Hall. An appropriation of \$2,500 was voted by this board, \$1,000 of which was paid on June 2, 1910. The balance is held for further payment as the demands of the work require.

Pennsylvania.—The work of the Pennsylvania Committee has been pressed aggressively by the Secretary, Fred S. Hall, and at his suggestion the Allegheny County Association was reorganized as the Western Pennsylvania Branch of the State Committee and William W. Keller appointed Assistant State Secretary early last March. On July 8th the General Secretary visited Pittsburgh with Mr. Hall, Mr. Keller and Mr. George, of the Pennsylvania Committee, in conference with representatives of the glass industry. The purpose was to determine whether any agreement could be reached for revising the child labor law. The glass manufacturers made it plain that no revision of the present law would be acceptable, contending that employment of boys under sixteen at night is necessary to the success of their industry and that to eliminate this form of labor would visit a great injustice on the boys themselves. Naturally no agreement could be reached and we advised the manufacturers that it was our purpose to introduce a bill next winter forbidding any employment of children under sixteen at night.

New Jersey.—In conducting the New Jersey legislative campaign it was found necessary to aid the state committee financially and otherwise. Several

members were added and a joint financial appeal, issued on June 16th, resulted in the receipt of \$168.

Delaware.—On May 6th, at Wilmington, the Delaware Child Labor Committee was organized, with Rev. Hubert W. Wells, chairman, and W. Newell Bannard, secretary. This committee is publishing a report of our investigations and drafting a bill for presentation before the legislature next winter.

The South:

Under direction of Dr. McKelway legislative campaigns have been conducted in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina.

Special Agent.—On recommendation of Dr. McKelway, John Porter Hollis was appointed special agent to begin work on July 20 in North and South Carolina. Mr. Hollis has been actively engaged for three months in canvassing legislators in behalf of better laws. The South Carolina Committee has been re-organized, held a meeting in September, and will meet again in November to prosecute its work. The North Carolina State Committee has been re-organized with the addition of a number of strong names and held a meeting in September, attended by Dr. McKelway, at which a program was adopted for the 1911 legislative session.

Georgia.—In Georgia Dr. McKelway conducted the campaign and secured passage of law regulating employment of messenger boys, with age limit fourteen for day work and sixteen for night work. Agents of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies tried to defeat the bill and succeeded in lowering the age limit for night work from twenty-one to sixteen. A bill independently introduced to shorten hours of cotton mill employees from sixty-six to sixty a week was defeated in the Senate. Governor Hoke Smith has promised his earnest aid and it is hoped the next legislature will be more favorable to this reform. A compulsory education bill failed of a constitutional majority in the house by three votes.

Virginia.—The effort of certain cotton manufacturers, convicted of employing women and children more than ten hours a day, to amend the law was defeated. The convicted manufacturers then appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that the law was unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court affirmed its constitutionality, friends of our cause having made free use of the brief in a similar case prepared by the Consumers' League for consideration of the Illinois court.

Maryland.—Dr. McKelway was of material help in passing bills forbidding employment of messenger boys at night under sixteen and adding penalty to the ten-hour law already in existence. The latter bill was advocated by the Consumers' League. The bill to raise the age limit to fourteen was allowed to die in committee on account of opposition of the Maryland Child Labor Committee.

NEW ENGLAND:

Rhode Island.—Legislatures were in session only in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. Lord, the New England secretary, made a brief investigation of conditions in Rhode Island to submit to the legislative committee

and aided in passing the bill. He also made a study of child labor on the stage, report of which is published as pamphlet No. 137A.

New Hampshire.—We also co-operated with the superintendent of public instruction in New Hampshire in an investigation of child labor in textile mills. An effort will be made to revise the law next winter.

The New England office conducted an active campaign for committee memberships during the winter, sending out approximately 25,000 letters and increasing the membership during the year from 848 to 1,107 members; and the local arrangement for the annual meeting very largely devolved upon the New England secretary, whose faithful and persistent labor contributed so much to its success.

Office Closed.—On January 24th it was decided by the committee on field work that the best interests of New England would be served by conducting further organization from the New York office and developing as rapidly as possible strong local branches in the several states. Accordingly, the New England office was closed on August 1st, at which time Mr. Lord's resignation was accepted.

Massachusetts.—At the request of the Massachusetts committee it was agreed on April 21st that for one year membership renewals and appeals for new members in that state should be sent from the Massachusetts committee, which should contribute to our treasury, and that payment should constitute membership in both committees. The lists were transferred to the Massachusetts secretary and returns are sent direct to his office.

Vermont.—Preparatory to the organization of the Vermont Committee nearly every factory in the state was visited and photographs of the most striking instances of child labor were secured.

On September 15th the general secretary met twenty residents of Vermont in Burlington and organized the Vermont state branch. A constitution was adopted, an executive committee appointed and the committee hopes to secure a radical revision of the Vermont law at the forthcoming legislative session.

Ohio Valley States.—In addition to the investigation and legislative work under the direction of Mr. Clopper, mentioned elsewhere in this report, he has conducted a special study of street trades and presented the results of the inquiry in pamphlet No. 126.

Assisted by Mr. Hine and Miss Herdina, he secured a number of photographs and charts of street trades in St. Louis for presentation at the National Conference of Charities and Correction. They also studied conditions in the glass factories of Alton and East St. Louis.

Our committee was represented through Mr. Clopper at the Ohio Valley Exposition and a set of stereopticon slides was used in the lecture room of the Children's Department daily. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 people saw these pictures.

On July 29, at the request of the Missouri Children's Protective Alliance that state was added to Mr. Clopper's territory, and in October he will conduct an investigation preparatory to the introduction of greatly needed legislation next winter.

IV. FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU:

Dr. McKelway has been stationed in Washington since October 1, 1909, to direct the Congressional campaign for the Federal Children's Bureau. Hearings were arranged before the Senate and House Committees, at which this Board was represented by Dr. Lindsay, Dr. McKelway and Mr. Lovejoy. A number of alterations were made in the bill, which is now placed in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the initial appropriation considerably reduced. In this form unanimous reports in favor of the bill have been obtained from both committees. The bill occupies a favorable position on the calendar of both Houses, and should be brought to vote in the short session.

As heretofore, while practically all national and local organizations interested in children have endorsed the bill, the labor and expense of carrying on the campaign have been borne by this Committee alone.

V. Uniform Child Labor Laws:

The Commission on Uniform Laws of the American Bar Association at their Detroit meeting in 1909, appointed a special committee on uniform child labor laws. This was pursuant to a suggestion from our office a year before. Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., of Boston, was made chairman. The committee met in Washington, D. C., by invitation of the National Civic Federation, January 17-18, 1910, and invited representatives of the National Child Labor Committee to confer. This committee was represented by Dr. Lindsay, Mr. Seligman, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Gordon, Mr. Frost and the Secretary. Mr. Seligman delivered an address on the subject before the meeting of the Federation, and the Commission requested us to draft a plan to submit as a model for uniformity. A draft was prepared, based on the socalled "standard law." After various conferences between Mr. Bailey and representatives of this committee a draft was submitted to the Commissioners at their annual meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., August 25. On invitation your Secretary addressed the Commission and is in still further co-operation with the committee in preparation of a final report to be submitted at the next meeting. Meanwhile we are distributing this copy to inquirers, and the present draft will be made the basis for legislation in a number of states this winter.

VI. OFFICIAL MEETINGS:

Three meetings of the Board of Trustees, three meetings of the Finance Committee, nine meetings of the Committee on District Work, and two meetings of the Program Committee have been held.

VII. ANNUAL MEETINGS:

The sixth annual meeting was held in Boston, Mass., January 13-16, 1910. The discussion of the general topic, "Child Employing Industries," demonstrated the wide variety of industries in which children work, while

a discussion of remedial legislation, child labor statistics, industrial education, vocational direction and kindred topics added to the value of the sessions. A mass-meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, and on Sunday not less than sixty churches gave audience to the subject. A full report of the proceedings was published as a Supplement to the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for March, 1910, and reprinted by this committee in a volume of 288 pp., under the title, "Child Employing Industries."

VIII. CHILD LABOR DAY:

The third Saturday and Sunday in January, 1910, were designated Child Labor Day, and invitations sent through the religious press and to individual clergymen throughout the country soliciting observance of the day with appropriate exercises. Direct replies and newspaper reports of special services indicate that the subject was presented in approximately 2.000 churches.

IX. Conferences:

Among the important conferences at which this committee has been officially represented are:

Conference on Uniform Laws.

Washington, D. C., January, 17-18, and Chattanooga, Tenn., August 25. Southern Conference on Uniform Child Labor Laws,

Memphis, Tenn., April 12. Conference on Vocational Direction.......Boston, Mass., April 20. National Conference of Charities and Correction..St. Louis, Mo., May 19-25. National Sunday School Conference.......Washington, D. C., May 26. Child Conference for Research and Welfare, Clark University,

Niagara Falls, September 21.

X. LECTURES AND ADDRESSES:

The following lectures and addresses have been delivered by the Secretaries during the year, while many of which no record is preserved have been delivered by Trustees and other members of the committee. These engagements were in twenty-four states and the city of Washington.

DELIVERED BY MR. LOVEJOY.

Oct.	8	Williams College	Mass.
**	10	Massachusetts Agricultural College	Mass.
46	14	Paterson City Missionary SocietyPaterson	N. J.
"	19-22	Convention American Public Health Association Richmon	nd Va.

Nov. Dec.	3 1	Present Day Club
44	3	State Normal and Training School
Jan.	10 13-15	Meeting Consumers' League, Gramatan InnBronxville, N. Y.
	19-19	Boston, Mass.
"	15 16	Consumers' League meeting
46	16	Trinity Church, Vesper service
"	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 23 \end{array}$	Commission on Uniform Laws
**	$\frac{23}{27}$	Social Study Class, Mrs. Dows' SchoolBriarcliff Manor, N. Y.
reb.	30 8	Edgehill Church
**	11	Meeting in Public Library
••	13 15	Universalist Church
**	18	Philadelphia School for Social WorkersPhiladelphia. Pa.
Feb.	$\frac{23}{24}$	Y. W. C. A. Training School
**	24	Institute Hall, Public School Lecture
Mch.	$^{28}_{1}$	Clio Club, Hotel Astor
36	8	Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church Men's ClubPlainfield, N. J.
**	10 14	Third Presbyterian Church
44	15	P. S. No. 57, Borough of Queens
"	16 17	Teachers' College
44	20	Manhattan Congregational Church New York City
44	24 24	West End Republican Club
Apr.	4	P. S. No. 159.
"	$\frac{6}{7}$	Children's Relief Society
44	10	Congregational ChurchSouth Norwalk, Conn.
46	11 14	Public Kindergarten Association
"	$\frac{19}{21}$	Men's Club, Frst Presbyterian Church
May	3	Universalist Church
"	6 8	First Congregational Church
"	15	Unitarian Church
46	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 16 \end{array}$	Buffalo Social Survey
"	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 22 \end{array}$	National Conference of Charites and CorrectionSt. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.
66	$\frac{22}{23}$	Presbyterian Ministers' MeetingSt. Louis, Mo.
June	14	Men's Club
July	$^{20}_{1}$	Clark University Child Conference
. 44	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 25 \end{array}$	Stony Brook Assembly
Aug. Sept.	1	Ohio Valley Exposition
a	15	Organization of vermont Branch
	1	State Normal and Training School. Meeting Consumers' League, Gramatan Inn Bronxville, N. Y. Sixth Annual Conference, National Child Labor Committee, Boston, Mass. Consumers' League meeting. Providence, R. I. First Baptist Church, morning service. Boston, Mass. Trinity Church, Vesper service. Boston, Mass. Commission on Uniform Laws. New York City New York City New York School of Philanthropy. New York Study Class, Mrs. Dows' School. Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. Edgehill Church. Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. New York School of Philanthropy. New York City Philadelphia School for Social Workers. Philadelphia, Pa. Y. W. C. A. Training School. New York City Thursday Morning Club. Institute Hall, Public School Lecture. New York City Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church Men's Club. Plainfield, N. J. Jacob A. Riis House Settlement. New York City Teachers' College. New York City Teachers' Col
Nov.	10-11	
1104.	21-23	To Interview President re Federal Children's Bureau Bill, Washington, D. C.
Feb.	2	Hearing before Massachusetts Legislature Boston, Mass.
Mch.	$ar{ar{7}}_{22}$	Hearing before New Jersey LegislatureTrenton, N. J.
44	31	Re Night Work Bill
Apr.	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 21 \end{array}$	Hearing on Federal Children's Bureau
"	27	Hearing on Night Messenger Bill Albany, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.
July Aug.	$^{8}_{22}$	Meeting Massachusetts Children's Bureau Bill, To Interview President re Federal Children's Bureau Bill, Hearing before Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, Mass. Hearing before New Jersey Legislature. Trenton, N. J. Hearing before New Jersey Legislature. Trenton, N. J. Re Night Work Bill. Trenton, N. J. Hearing on Federal Children's Bureau. Washington, D. C. Massachusetts Child Labor Committee. Boston, Mass. Hearing on Night Messenger Bill. Albany, N. Y. Conference With Glass Manufacturers. Pittsburgh, Pa. Kentucky Child Labor Association. Louisville, Ky.
Aug.		
	ME	STINGS ATTENDED AND ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY Mr. MCKELWAY.
Oct.	7	Social Service Commission
- 44 - 44	19-22 27	Board of Trustees, National Committee New York City

Nov.	1	Men's Club, St. Andrew's P. E. Church. Wilmington, Del. Ministerial Union. Wilmington, Del. Maryland Child Labor Committee. Baltimore, Md. Executive Committee, National Conference of Charities. Chicago, Ill. Third Presbyterian Church. Chicago, Ill. State Conference of Charities. Columbia, S. C. Second Presbyterian Church. Churchs. Chicago, Ill. State Conference of Charities. Columbia, S. C. Second Presbyterian Church. Charlotte, N. C. Executive Committee Council of Churches. Louisville, Ky. (Noon) Kentucky Child Labor Association. Louisville, Ky. (S. p. m.) Stereopticon lecture, Library. Louisville, Ky. Council of Jewish Women. Norfolk, Va. Meeting of Massachusetts Child Labor Committee Boston, Mass. Maryland Child Labor Committee. Baltimore, Md. Sixth Annual Meeting, Nat'l Child Labor Committee. Boston, Mass. (Evening) Baptist Church. Washington, D. C. Church of the Good Shepherd. Washington, D. C. Church of the Good Shepherd. Washington, D. C. Church of the Field Work Committee. Baltimore, Md. Monday Evening Club. Washington, D. C. Meeting of the Field Work Committee. Baltimore, Md. Monday Evening Club. Washington, D. C. Meeting of the Field Work Committee. Baltimore, Md. Civic Center. Washington, D. C. Presbyterian Ministers' Association Washington, D. C. Presbyterian Ministers' Association Washington, D. C. Sent paper to be read at the Alabama Conference on Charities and Correction Birmingham, Ala. Southern Baptist Convention*.
1101.	1	Men's Cutt, St. Andrew's T. E. Church Wilmington, Del. Ministorial Union Wilmington Del
"	$\overline{3}$	Maryland Child Labor Committee Baltimore Md.
"	$1\overline{2}$	Executive Committee, National Conference of Charities Chicago, Ill.
44	14	Third Presbyterian Church
"	18	State Conference of CharitiesColumbia, S. C.
	19	Second Presbyterian Church
Dec.	$\frac{9}{10}$	Executive Committee Council of ChurchesLouisyllie, Ky.
44	10	(8 m m) Stargantican lacture Library Louisville, Ky.
44	14	(Suncil of Lewish Women Norfolk Va
* **	$\hat{3}\hat{0}$	Meeting of Massachusetts Child Labor Committee Boston. Mass.
Jan.	10	Maryland Child Labor Committee
**	12	Sixth Annual Meeting, Nat'l Child Labor CommitteeBoston, Mass.
"	15	Consumers' League Meeting
"	16	(Morning) First Universalist ChurchBoston, Mass.
"	$^{16}_{18}$	(Evening) Baptist Church
44	18	Meeting of D. A. R
44	19	Church of the Good Shepherd Washington, D. C.
46	$\frac{1}{23}$	Church of Our Father
44	28	Maryland Child Labor CommitteeBaltimore, Md.
44	31	Monday Evening Club
Feb.	5 17	Meeting of the Field Work CommitteeNew York City
"		Maryland Child Labor CommitteeBaltimore, Md.
	18	Civic Center Wasnington, D. C.
Mch.	$^{7}_{22}$	Presbyterian Ministers' Association
	24	rection Birmingham, Ala. Southern Baptist Convention* Baltimore, Md. Old Home Celebration Week Smithfield, N. C. National Sunday School Conference Washington, D. C. Clark University Child Conference Worcester, Mass. Notional Education Association* Weeter, Mass.
May	5	Southern Bantist Convention* Raltimore Md
"	20	Old Home Celebration Week Smithfield N. C.
"	$\bar{26}$	National Sunday School Conference
July	1	Clark University Child Conference
44	3-4	National Education Association*Boston, Mass.
"	6	Stony Brook AssemblyStony Brook, L. I.
"	30	Conference with members of the Alabama Child Labor Committee in re
44	0.1	Annual Meeting of N. C. L. C. in Birmingham, Ala.
••	31	the above
Aug.	7	Mothodist Church Atlanta Ca
g.	25	Commission on Uniform Laws*
Sept.	14	Mecklenburg Presbytery
	15	Meeting of South Carolina Child Labor CommitteeColumbia, S. C.
46	18	Preshyterian Church
"	29	American Prison Association*
••	30	Clark University Child Conference. Worcester, Mass. National Education Association* Boston, Mass. Stony Brook Assembly. Stony Brook, L. I. Conference with members of the Alabama Child Labor Committee in re Annual Meeting of N. C. L. C. in Birmingham. Birmingham, Ala. Conference with members of the Alabama Child Labor Committee re the above. Montgomery, Ala. Methodist Church. Atlanta. Ga. Commission on Uniform Laws* Chattanooga, Tenn. Mecklenburg Presbytery. Monroe, N. C. Meeting of South Carolina Child Labor Committee Columbla, S. C. Presbyterian Church. Fryetteville, N. C. American Prison Association* Washington, D. C. Meeting of North Carolina Child Labor Committee Raleigh, N. C.
		LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS.
Jan	25 Set	nate Committee on Education and LaborWashington, D. C. March 6, 9, 23 and 31, meetings of Maryland Legislature, Annapolis, Md. rch 4, 8, April 5, meetings of Virginia LegislatureRichmond, Va. paring on Children's BureauWashington, D. C. gust 10, Sessions of the Georgia Legislature
Feb.	17. 26.	March 6, 9, 23 and 31, meetings of Maryland Legislature, Annapolis, Md.
Feb.	19, Ma	rch 4, 8, April 5, meetings of Virginia LegislatureRichmond, Va.
April	13, He	earing on Children's Bureau
July	12-Aug	gust 10, Sessions of the Georgia LegislatureAtlanta, Ga.
		PUBLIC ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY MR. LORD.
		G = 1 = Gabant Glass
Oct.	$\frac{3}{7}$	Sunday School Class
44	15	Vt. State rederation of Women's Clubs Boston, Mass.
Nov.	4	Conference of Social Workers Roston Mass
44	7	Christian Endeavor Convention
"	10	Boston 1915 ExpositionBoston. Mass.
44	$\overline{12}$	N. E. Association of School SuperintendentsBoston. Mass.
44	19	State Child Labor CommitteeBoston, Mass.
Dec.	_5	Sunday School classSouth Boston, Mass.
- "	20	Congregational Church Somerville, Mass.
Jan.	2	Congregational Church
"	16 16	Hope Changl P M
"	18	Local Council of Women Providence D T
44	24	Woman's Club Inswich Mace
"	29	Sunday School Class
44	31	Associated CharitiesPortland, Me.
		·

*Attended meeting without making an address.

Feb.	1	Public School lecture
44	$\frac{\hat{2}}{6}$	State Federation of Women's Clubs Boston, Mass.
••	6	Unitarian Church Needham, Mass.
46	$\frac{7}{7}$	Postige Brotherhood U. M Lexington, Mass.
***	9	M E Brotherhood, F. M
**	10	Parents' and Teachers' Association South Boston Mass.
46	13	Congregational Church (morning and evening) Watertown, Conn.
**	20	Congregational Church
"	23	Public School lecture
Mch.	2 9	Public Library Course
66	11	Congregational Church (morning and evening) watertown, Conn. Congregational Church Westerly, R. I. Public School lecture Springfield, Mass Public Library Course Attleboro, Mass. Unitarian Club Keene, N. H. Public School Association Middletown, Conn. Methodist Brotherhood Attleboro, Mass. Tuckerman School Roston Mass.
**	16	Methodist Brotherhood Attleboro Mase
"	$\tilde{2}\tilde{3}$	Tuckerman School
Apr.	3	Congregational Church
"	4	The Holworthy Club
"	$\frac{5}{26}$	Woman's Club
"	$\frac{20}{27}$	Parents' and Mothers City
May	ĩi	Episcopal Men's Club
44	19	Parents' and Teachers' Association
44	22	Union Church Service
	26	Parents' and Teachers' Association East Boston, Mass.
June	24 26	Commencement, Bristol County Business School Taunton, Mass.
July	13	School Superintendents' Convention Casting Mass.
July	10	Tuckerman School Boston, Mass. Congregational Church Auburndale, Mass. The Holworthy Club Portsmouth, N. H. Woman's Club North Conway, N. H. Fathers' and Mothers' Club Boston, Mass. Episcopal Men's Club Gardner, Me. Parents' and Teachers' Association Mattapan, Mass. Union Church Service Tilton, N. H. Parents' and Teachers' Association East Boston, Mass. Commencement, Bristol County Business School Taunton, Mass. Temple Street M. E. Church Boston, Mass. School Superintendents' Convention Castine, Me.
		The same of the sa
		PUBLIC ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY MR. CLOPPER.
Oct.	5	University of Cincinnati
44	24	Central Christian Church
"	25	Indiana Child Labor Committee
	28	Indiana Child Labor Committee Columbus, Ind. Local Child Labor Committee Covington, Ky. Y. M. C. A. Canton, O. Y. M. C. A. Hamilton, O. Associated Charities Lexington, Ky. Local Investigating Committee Covington, Ky. Kentucky Child Labor Association Louisville, Ky. Tourist Club Committee Boston, Mass. (Morning) St. John's Universalist Church Boston, Mass. (Evening) St. Peter's Episcopal Church Boston, Mass. Clifton M. E. Church Cincinnati, O. Kentucky Conference Charities and Correction Frankfort, Ky. Union Bethel Covington, Ky. Covington Art Club Covington, Ky.
Nov.	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 21 \end{array}$	Y. M. C. A
"	$\frac{21}{23}$	Associated Charities Levinoton Ky
Dec.	-9	Local Investigating Committee
- "	10	Kentucky Child Labor AssociationLouisville, Ky.
- "	16	Tourist Club
Jan.	15	National Child Labor Committee
"	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$	(MOTHING) St. JOHN'S UNIVERSALIST CHUICH
"	93	Clifton M. E. Church
"	25 26	Union Bethel club meeting
"	26	Kentucky Conference Charities and CorrectionFrankfort, Ky.
Feb.	4	Union Bethel
"	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 24 \end{array}$	College Fauel Suffrage League Cincinneti University Cincinneti College Fauel Suffrage League Cincinneti University Cincinneti College Fauel Cincinneti College Fauel Cincinneti College Fauel College
Mch.	- - 3	Church of the Assension Wroming O
44	9	Union Betnet Cincinnati, O. Covington Art Club Covington, Ky. College Equal Suffrage League, Cincinnati University Cincinnati, O. Church of the Ascension Wyoming, O. Public Hearing in Capitol Columbus, O. Northside Business Men's Club Cumminsville, Cincinnati, O. Public Hearing in Capitol Columbus, O. City Club Cincinnati, O. Social Workers' Club Cincinnati, O. Christ Church Parish House Cincinnati, O. Christ Church Parish House
44	14	Northside Business Men's ClubCumminsville, Cincinnati, O.
"	16	Public Hearing in Capitol
"	$\frac{19}{28}$	City Club
"	$\tilde{3}\tilde{1}$	Christ Church Parish House
Apr.	7	Church of the Advent
***	10	Jewish Settlement
**	20	Fourth District Convention Women's ClubsColumbus. Ind.
May	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 24 \end{array}$	Fergus Street Christian Church
"	24 30	National Conference Charities and Correction St. Louis, Mo. Social Workers' Club
June	6	American Christian Missionary Society Cincinnati O
July	3	Presbyterian Church
Sept.	7	American Public Health Association Convention Milwaukee, Wis.
"	$\frac{11}{12}$	First United Brethren Church
	12	Christ Church Parish House
"	30	Public meeting, auspices Women's LeagueFt. Wayne, Ind.

XI. TRAVEL:

The records of the office show the following amount of travel required during the year:

Owen R. Lovejoy16,220	miles
A. J. McKelway15,300	"
E. N. Clopper 9,746	"
I. I. Eschenbrenner	"

This total does not include the travel of Mr. Lord, nor the investigators, which would exceed 12,000 miles.

XII. PUBLICITY:

The proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting were published in a volume of 288 pages, under the title, "Child Employing Industries," reprinted from the Supplement to the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for March, 1910. Twenty-six separate pamphlets were issued, in some instances being reprints from the volume; also twenty-three different leaflets and miscellaneous publications. The total number of pages published for distribution aggregate 3,825,600.

The chief service rendered by our exhibit material was in connection with the National Conference of Charities and Correction at St. Louis, Mo. A feature of great local interest was the display of a large selection of photographs illustrating child labor in street trades in that city, prepared by our representatives in co-operation with the St. Louis School of Philanthropy.

Selected charts and photographs have also been used in connection with legislative work in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and other states. During the year 726 new photographs have been added to the collection, and five sets of stereopticon slides with accompanying lecture, for rental at nominal cost, are in constant use. These slides have filled seventy-eight engagements during the year.

The American Association for Labor Legislation published a volume entitled "Summary of Laws in Force 1910—Child Labor," and 2,500 copies (being one-half the edition) were purchased by this committee for distribution.

We have also purchased for distribution 1,000 copies of "Reciprocal Legislation," by Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, reprinted from the *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 3.

XIII. FINANCES:

The treasurer's report for the sixth fiscal year is as follows:

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

As examined, audited and found correct by Haskins & Sells, New York, Certified Public Accountants.

Debits.

Cash on Deposit, October 1, 1909	\$3,575.49
RECEIPTS:	
Paid Subscriptions	
New Jersey Joint Appeal \$ 168.00	
Investigations in Southern States 3,750.00	
3,918.00	
Sales of Publications	
Sales of Photographs 24.50	
Rental of Slides 135.52	
Interest on Bank Balance 103.08	
Investigations	
Miscellaneous	
	48,313.07
Total Debits	\$51,888.56

Credits.

Expenses:

Salaries:

Administrative	, , , , ,	
		\$15,599.53
Stationery and Office Supplies		1,139.33
Postage		4,355.81
Investigation Expenses		16,209.76
Exhibit Expenses		1,359.61
Rent		2,076.68
Traveling		1,393.41
Printing		5,080.36
Telephone and Telegraph		281.93
General Expenses		532.90
Purchase of Material—Child Labor		168.88
Investigations in Southern States		2,001.58
Compilation of Child Labor Literature		122.24

50,322.02

Furniture and Fixtures

\$204.05

MISCELLANEOUS:

		1 7 1 7 5	
Expenses		110.13	
Exhibits		187.75	
			\$592.83
	otal Credits		
Cash on Depo	sit, September 30, 1910		973.71

The small balance is due not to lack of public support, for the number of members and amount of contributions are greater than at any previous time, but to unforeseen expenses. The opportunity to conduct certain investigations, especially on the night messenger problem in six states, and in truck gardening and canning industries in Delaware, New York and New Jersey, came in the summer at a time when appeals for support are not profitable.

XIV. MEMBERSHIP:

Within the fiscal year this committee has sustained the loss by death of one of its original members, Hon. Beverly B. Munford, at Richmond, Va.

The records of the Membership Secretary show at the close of the sixth fiscal year a contributing membership as follows:

Guarantors Sustaining Members Associate Members	-	Tota1 amounts \$10,118.76 13,458.00 16,968.41
Contributors	293	2,020.87
	5006	\$42,566,04

A comparison of the contributing members during the fifth and sixth fiscal years is as follows:

	F	ifth year	9	Sixth year
Guarantors	39	\$10,500.00	41	\$10,118.76
Sustaining M	725	16,793.00	536	13,458.00
Associate M	3612	13,980.00	4136	16,968.41
Contributors	224	1,197.00	293	2,020.87
Total	4600	\$42,470.00	5006	\$42,566.04

The above records show that 73.3 per cent of members in the fifth fiscal year have renewed during the sixth year.

XV. CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS:

On April 12, the final report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was received, and after thorough discussion a draft under provisions of our charter was adopted. A limited edition has been printed, available for distribution upon request.